Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken



Security and rule of law

Organisation	Date	Reporting Period
EKN Kampala	31 July 2015	2014

Activity		2014	Implemented by		Result Area	Gender marker
Number	Name	Actual expenditure	Name Organisation	channel		significant/principal
23811	JLOS SWAP	-	JLOS	Government	Effective Rule of Law	Significant
23803	Democratic Governance Facility (DGF)	1.000.000	DGF	...	General	Significant
27028	Protection and Safety of Human Rights Defenders in Uganda	250.000	East & Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders	NGO	Human Security	Significant
				...	...	...
				...	...	...

Result Area 1	Human Security
Result Question 1a: To what extent have physical security and freedom from fear as experienced by men and women from all social groups improved? (outcome, country-level) **Sub-goals:** 1.1 All kinds of violent acts against citizens, including sexual violence, and other physical security threats are reduced 1.2 Institutions responsible for maintaining security perform their tasks effectively, accountably and in better coordination, responding to the needs of citizens 1.3 Communities and civil society contribute to human security and a culture of non-violence, independently and in coordination with responsible institutions 1.4 Transnational drivers of conflict such as organized crime and (illicit) flows of finance, arms and conflict commodities are reduced, based on an integrated approach	The overall objective of the Justice, Law and Order Sector (JLOS) is to ensure security for all Ugandans. Sporadic tensions leading to insecurity occur from time to time occasioned by internal or external factors. 2014 was an eventful year in the context of land and ethnic tensions (internal) and the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) terrorist attacks as well as influx of refugees escaping war in South Sudan and Eastern DRC (external). Land issues remain a source/driver of conflict and insecurity. Land disputes constituted the vast majority of cases of physical insecurity. In July attacks in the Rwenzori region led to a state of insecurity in the region based on tribal tensions and politics. These events fueled conflicts and scores of lives were lost in the mayhem. The Rwenzori region is dotted with a history of unresolved conflict. Over 90 people were murdered in a fit of inter-ethnic attacks. A baseline survey that was carried out at the start of the conflict prevention and management on-line system "ANGA BAIJE" project (2014) supported by the DGF indicated that 75.6% of the conflicts were tribal based and 64.2% land based. In Moyo, a border district, insecurity was occasioned by interstate border demarcations misunderstanding between the local governments of Moyo and its sister district in South Sudan. Further, conflicts in South Sudan and DRC continued to generate refugees pouring into the Uganda side. 1.1 Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) remains a big challenge in Uganda. At a national level, the specific problem of violence against women has also been prioritized, with progress being made towards tackling gender-based violence by promoting the adoption and actual implementation of laws geared to preventing and combating it. There is increasing understanding and commitment to address women's peace and human security issues (UNSCR 1325). 1.2 GoU is more responsive to terrorism threat. The Joint Anti-Terrorism (JAT) Task Force, an inter-agency unit, was created with representatives from all security agencies (Police, Central Military Intelligence, army, etc.), and each leader of an agency reports to a security committee which comprises all security agencies and is chaired by the Inspector General of Police. It meets regularly to discuss, review and coordinate responses to security threats. Responses to localized internal insecurity drivers however receive less attention and resources, usually left to local leaders and CSOs to deal with. 1.3 Uganda Police has scaled up "community policing," that requires local people will supplement the effort of the police by identifying and reporting suspicious elements within the community. Several DGF funded partners like the Inter-Religious Council Uganda/IRCU or the Uganda Faiths Network on Environmental Action (UFNEA) are involved in conflict early warning and prevention efforts. The Elders' Forum focuses on basic techniques of conflict analysis, mediation and reconciliation in conflict prone regions. 1.4 Poverty and unemployment have been emerging as the major drivers of human trafficking whose main victims are women in the age bracket 16-35 years, largely to the Middle East.

	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Source
Indicator 1: Homicides per 100.000 population			4161	3858	No records	UNODC Statistics
Indicator 2: Percentage of population that feels safe			41%	47%	46%	Gallup World Poll (Percentage of respondents(n), who answered positive to the question, n=1000)
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Result Question 1b: To what extent have your programmes contributed to these results?	Dutch support for the Sector Investment Plan (SIP) III of JLOS was suspended on 25 February 2014 in response to the signing of the Anti-Homosexuality law. Hence, results on the supply side of security services by the State cannot be contributed to the Netherlands' contribution. In spite of the suspension, the embassy continued attending the JLOS meetings at the different levels. The Netherlands has been the major donor of the JLOS till the suspension of its financial aid; our active involvement as chairs at the technical and HoMs level of the JLOS core donor group (Austria, Ireland, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands (EU will join in 2015/16), complemented by UN agencies (UNICEF, OHCHR, UN Women) and some other bilateral donors (VK, USA), has been much appreciated by all stakeholders. In spite of the suspension, the embassy has maintained its engagement with the sector, altough somewhat less visible at HoM level. Some of the contract partners of the multi-donor (including the Netherlands) funded Democratic Governance Facility (DGF) have been instrumental in addressing and documenting security issues.

	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Source
Indicator...						
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Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 1	Human Security
C. Results achieved poorer than planned Reasons for result achieved:	Dutch support for the Sector Investment Plan (SIP) III of JLOS was suspended on 25 February 2014.
Implications for planning:	The embassy has remained engaged with the JLOS as an active partner and has participated in results monitoring and policy dialogue. Our continued engagement has been appreciated by the GoU and and the other development partners. Alternative approaches and modalities for re-engagement where explored when the Anti-homosexuality bill was declared null and void by the Constitutional Court on 1 August 2014.

Result Area 2	Effective Rule of Law				
Result Question 2a: To what extent do men and women from all social groups have access to effective and independent justice institutions and have confidence in the rule of law? (outcome, country level) **Sub-goals:** 2.1 Men and women from all social groups are aware of their basic rights and fundamental freedoms and have equal means to access formal and informal justice systems 2.2 All justice institutions perform their tasks effectively, accountably and in better coordination, responding to the needs of citizens 2.3 The justice system is independent and effectively curbs abuse of power by state institutions, armed actors or powerful private actors 2.4 Formal and informal justice institutions effectively address legacies of human rights violations and serious crimes committed during periods of armed conflict or dictatorship, and address root causes that give rise to conflict	The overall goal of the Justice Law and Order Sector (JLOS) Strategic Investment Plan (SIP) III is to promote the rule of law and to make sure that all people have access to, are satisfied with, and have confidence in JLOS services. This SIP specifically targets the poor and vulnerable people and aims at linking informal and traditional justice systems to the formal justice system. There is increasing evidence that the service provision of the JLOS has slightly improved in 2014 in terms of its capacity. However, Uganda still ranks below the majority of countries in the region in all dimensions of rule of law: government accountability is weak and administrative agencies are inefficient and affected by corruption; protection of fundamental human rights is weak (in particular the right on privacy); and, although relatively independent, still too many courts are under resourced, slow and not sufficiently accessible. 2.1: The launch of the Civic Education Resource Centre in November 2013 marked the availability of an approved comprehensive standardized civic education curriculum that is a key resource for the country wide interventions supported by the DGF. These community based interventions have reached in 2014 about 500,000 women and men with knowledge and information on their rights and responsibilities. In addition, an estimated 15.5m people have also been indirectly reached through radio talk shows and radio spot messages. 2.2: 11 Grade One Magistrates, 17 Judges and 11 Justices of Appeal were appointed and deployed to ensure functionality of Courts and to address the high caseload of judicial officers. The courts recorded 89.12% disposal rate of registered cases (disposing off 112,996 cases to the 126,781 cases registered). The disposal rate in Chief Magistrates Courts stood at 92% of registered cases, while Grade one and two Magistrates Courts registered 95% and 97% respectively. As a result, the sector registered an improvement in the average length of stay on remand for capital offenses. Most institutions have internal accountability mechanisms. However, their effectiveness is still very limited. The Uganda Police still receives most complaints, in spite of its Professional Standards Unit to handle complaints of misconduct by police personnel from members of the public. The Uganda Police also elevated the Human Rights Desk to a Directorate level to monitor and address human rights breaches. The Uganda Prisons Service has established more than 200 human rights committees involving the membership of inmates to address abuses of inmates' rights. External accountability is through sector institutions like the Inspectorate of Government/Ombudsman, Parliamentary and Legal Affairs Committee, Parliamentary Accountability Committee, Parliamentary Human Rights Committee, Office of the Auditor General and the Uganda Human Rights Commission. Since JLOS was established in 2000, mechanisms for dialogue and consultation were developed among and between the 17 JLOS institutions and services have increasingly been decentralized. Where the JLOS was first focusing on criminal justice only, it now covers both civil (family, land) and criminal justice, and includes 17 institutions. It reaches out to the district level, where District Chain Linked Committees - existing of local police, DPP, prisons, civil society organizations and local government - regularly meet to discuss obstacles in the justice process. One of the ambitions in SIP III is to link informal and traditional forms of justice to the formal systems. However, there is still a mismatch between the new physical facilities - all JLOS institutions under one roof at the District level - and the actual functioning and performance of the different JLOS institutions, mainly because of lack of adequate staffing, support and supervision. 2.3: The justice system is not independent and does not effectively curb abuses of power by state institutions or others. Bribery and kick-backs constitute still a major problem, in spite of some concerted actions to address this evil. 2.4: Legacies of human rights violations and serious crimes committed during the periods of armed conflicts are increasingly being addressed by formal and informal justice institutions. However, the mere fact that the proposed transitional policy framework has still not been endorsed by Parliament indicates the lack of strong political commitment to make more substantial progress in this field.				

	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Source
Indicator 1: Human Rights and Rule of Law	8,3 (2005)		7.8	7.9	7.6	Fragile States Index (Scale of 0=most stable , 10 = least stable)
Indicator 2: Rule of Law	30 (1996)		45	44		World Wide Governance Indicators, World Bank(Rank 0-100: indicates rank of country among all countries in the world
Indicator 3: Confidence in Judicial System			33%	39%	36%	Gallup World Poll (Percentage of respondents(n), who have confidence in the judicial system, n=1000)
Indicator...						

Result Question 2b: To what extent have your programs contributed to these results? (output, programme level)	Dutch support for the Sector Investment Plan (SIP) III of JLOS was suspended on 25 February 2014 in response to the signing of the Anti-Homosexuality law. Hence, results on the supply side of security services by the State cannot be contributed to the Netherlands contribution. In spite of the suspension, the Netherlands Embassy continued attending the JLOS meetings at the different levels. Some of the contract partners of the multi-donor (including the Netherlands) funded Democratic Governance Facility (DGF) have been instrumental in addressing and documenting security issues.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator...						
Indicator...						
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Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 2	Effective Rule of Law
C. Results achieved poorer than planned Reasons for result achieved:	Implementation of the Workplan 2013/14 and 2014/15 has been seriously affected due to suspension of donor funding in February 2014 (Netherlands and Sweden) : only a small part (35%) of the planned activities could be implemented. For 2015/16 one of the main challenges will be how to get implementation of the SIP III back on track, given the huge funding gaps.
Implications for planning:	Implementation of the Workplan 2013/14 and 2014/15 has been seriously affected due to suspension of donor funding in February 2014 (Netherlands and Sweden) : only a small part (35%) of the planned activities could be implemented. For 2015/16 one of the main challenges will be how to get implementation of the SIP III back on track, given the huge funding gaps.

Result Area 3	Inclusive Political Processes
Result Question 3a: To what extent can men and women from all social groups participate in and influence political and peace processes? To what extent are peaceful and inclusive mechanisms to resolve and prevent conflict in place? **Sub-goals:** 3.1 Political decision making at all levels is participatory, representative and inclusive of all social groups 3.2 Domestic and international actors take responsibility for effective and inclusive mechanisms for peacebuilding and prevention of conflict at different levels, with an active role for women	3.a: There is a mixed picture here and nuanced shifts in the operating environment 2013 and 2014 saw Parliament pass laws (The Public Order Management Act, HIV/AIDS Control law, Anti-Pornography Act) that are a little more restrictive and largely targeting lifestyle and political expression. There are civic knowledge and information programs that took place which were further complemented by research that monitors the performance of government and elected leaders. UGMP published a well-received audit of the NRM government's mid-term performance, while ACODE produced another scorecard covering local councilors in 26 districts, indicating a remarkable improvement in performance. These reports form the basis for structured interactions between citizens and elected leaders, resulting in hundreds of dialogue meetings at the sub-county, district and national levels. UGMP alone registered more than 100,000 participating women and men in dialogue it organized in 2014. While Uganda still has a free political environment allowing for debate, criticism, protests, assembly and association, there is a noticeable shift to restriction and penalty. Steady progress has been registered in informing and empowering Ugandan women and men to uphold their civic rights and responsibilities. 3.1 Substantive progress on important matters like electoral reforms remained elusive. Blockages of opposition leaders derailed inter-party discussions. The GoU-opposition relations hardened. GoU increased its critical rhetoric towards CSO's involvement in governance issues. 'Our Parliament' radio program, produced by non-governmental WizArts Foundation, expanded its reach from 33 stations in 2013 to 41 stations in 2014 (including 2 in Kampala). 23 programs on critical political issues debated in Parliament were produced, translated into 5 languages, and aired. DGF legal Aid partners continued to provide legal aid services to poor, vulnerable and marginalized Ugandans in 59 districts targeting women mostly. With DGF support, CEWIGO continued to coordinate the Coalition for Action on 1325 to monitor the implementation of the Uganda Action Plan on UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the Goma Declaration and produced alternative reports to inform the world the progress Uganda is making towards implementation of commitments to women, peace and security. Increased commitment is noted to address women• s peace and human security issues. During advocacy campaigns at national level and in two regions of Lango and South West, duty bearers pledged to declare zero tolerance against GBV and support implementation of the Uganda Action Plan. During the year, two Local Action Plans to address GBV in Bushenyi and Lira Districts were successfully developed with high enthusiasm with district heads taking leadership and ensuring maximum participation. Sub-goal: 3.2 Peace building and conflict prevention with an active role for women as a sub-goal 3.2 is not applicable in the case of Uganda since the country is not considered as a post-conflict country. Some initiatives are still on-going in the North but they are mentioned under progress and results of transitional justice.

	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Source
Indicator 1: Factionalized Elites	8,1 (2005)		8,7	8.6	8.9	Fragile States Index (Scale 0= most stable, 10= least stable)
Indicator...						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Result Question 3b: To what extent have your programs contributed to these results?	The multi-donor funded Democratic Governance Facility (DGF) is a key instrument for the Netherlands and the other development partners who joined this Facility (UK, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Austria and the EU) to engage with Ugandan CSOs and to strengthen their capacity to advocate and lobby for deepening democracy, access to justice and human rights and voices and accountability. The Netherlands' financial contribution is around 10% of the total budget of approximately EURO 100 million for a period of five years. In view of its scope (85 CSOs) and geographical coverage (nationwide), it is fair to state that DGF is playing quite an important role in strengthening the political dialogue between civilians and state, particularly at the local/district level. Through DGF partnerships thousands have benefited from direct learning opportunities and organized interfaces with political leaders while millions more have received quality, independent information about public policy issues, mainly on radio. There are indications that Ugandans are increasingly demanding action from their leaders. Conversely, there is evidence of improved performance from the 'supply side', i.e. the political leaders, particularly at the local level, as indicated by scorecard results and reports from the training of women district leaders. CSOs have continued to be active on governance matters, ranging from corruption (Black Monday), monitoring of government commitments (UGMP's NRM Manifesto audit), defense of civil liberties (POMA) and pressuring GoU for electoral reforms. A number have shifted strategy, no longer shy away from direct association with politicians with whom they have common positions. Their space however remains precarious, with increasingly critical rhetoric from senior Government officials and a number of security incidents, particularly break-ins, affecting their operations, with the added uncertainty of a possible hardening of NGO legislation coming up. Results achieved under this result area can be attributed to the Netherlands' support through component 1 of DGF, i.e. deepening democracy. Against the backdrop of persistent democratic governance challenges, partners have consolidated progress: strong interest and involvement of citizens in learning about their civic rights and responsibilities, and in engaging with elected leaders to address issues of concern was clearly demonstrated during the reporting period. Civic education partners engaged large numbers of Ugandan women and men across 80 districts using a variety of methods, including drama, road shows and community meetings as well as media talk-shows and spots messages, with over 1.1 million Ugandans reported to have attended in-person civic education activities in the last six months. This is resulting in changed attitudes and practices, particularly in increased community-level confidence in addressing local authorities about service delivery and other matters of interest. Conversely, DGF's support to the supply side is also yielding results. This is evidenced by the continuous improvement in the performance of local councilors recorded by ACODE's scorecard in 26 districts, and the scrutiny exercised by Parliament's oversight bodies (Shadow Cabinet alternative ministerial statements, Government Assurances Committee reports). Training of youth leaders has also intensified with the launch of UYONETs Leadership Academy, while further support is being given by UWONET and partners towards the successful establishment of women's caucuses which allow women to collectively represent their interests in 50 districts. DGF's investment in media development is achieving results. URN and WizArts are expanding their reach by enlisting a growing number of media outlets and broadcasting to a larger audience, covering a range of critical public interest topics. These long-standing efforts are being complemented by investigative and in-depth reporting supported by ACME. A total of 55 grants and fellowships have been awarded to journalists. Importantly, given the risks faced by journalists, HRNJ has initiated a new project to improve their safety and security, focusing on upholding professional journalistic standards and improving understanding and respect for the media among security agencies and the general public. As the 2016 elections near, implementation of DGF's comprehensive "Electoral Engagement" strategy has advanced. In particular, momentum grew around advocacy for political and electoral reforms, with numerous DGF partners involved, although it remains far from certain that meaningful reforms will actually be undertaken in time. The IPOD inter-party dialogue forged consensus between the NRM and the opposition on a number of proposals, including a new modality for the appointment of the Electoral Commission, while CCEDU took further steps to introduce its legal amendments. However, the most ambitious and novel process was the inclusive Consultations for Free and Fair Elections which took place at the regional level and culminated in a well-attended and publicized a national convention that adopted a wide-ranging Compact for electoral reforms. While chances of the Compact being adopted are slim, the participatory process has broadened the constituency expressing a need for wide-ranging democratic reforms.

	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator...						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 3	Inclusive Political Processes
B. Results achieved as planned Reasons for result achieved:	Results achieved under this result area are as planned mainly because of the Netherlands' support through component 1 of DGF, i.e. deepening democracy. Against the backdrop of persistent democratic governance challenges, partners have consolidated progress: strong interest and involvement of citizens in learning about their civic rights and responsibilities, and in engaging with elected leaders to address issues of concern was clearly demonstrated during the reporting period. Additional funding from Norway and the Netherlands - reallocating unspent suspended JLOS budget - allowed DGF to further expand its thematic coverage and to rspond to new developments and opportunities for strategic support (elections, political partites etc.). At the same time, hight level policy consulatations and dialogue between the IC and GoU on critical issues (human rights, anti-homosexuality act, corruption, elections, political space for CSOs) have contributed to a broad based constructive engagement.
Implications for planning:	JLOS is planning a Mid Term Review of its Sector Investments Plam (SIP) III in the second half of 2015 to take stock on progress so far. Results of the MTR will be used for the planning/design of SIP IV starting date July 2017. The results framework for DGF-I will be revised so as to sharpen the focus on outcome and impact of the program and its three components. DGF will be extended till December 2017. Proposal for extension to be submitted to DPs before the end of 2015. Adjustments to the programs themselves (JLOS and DGF) are done in close consultation among all stakeholders concerned. No fundamental or substantial changes are expected.

Result Area 4	Legitimate and Capable Government
Result Question 4a: To what extent are government institutions at all levels perceived by citizens as legitimate and accountable? **Sub-goals:** 4.1 Government institutions at all levels implement laws and policies and deliver core tasks in a manner that promotes inclusive and sustainable development 4.2 Government institutions at all levels are responsive to needs and views articulated by citizens and civil society and have functioning mechanisms in place for internal and external accountability 4.3 Government institutions manage domestic resources and public finance transparently and have functioning mechanisms in place to reduce and prevent corruption	Transparency of the Government is improving in terms of information sharing and communication through government websites and public events. Likewise, Uganda continues improving its ranking on the Open Budget Index. However, increasing transparency does not yet lead directly to increasing accountability: there is no evidence of corruption being addressed effectively, in spite of the work of the Anti-Corruption Commission, civil society organizations such as the Anti-Corruption Coalition and other stakeholders. At the same time, there is improvement in the quality of financial statements, according to the Auditor General, partially attributed to remedial actions undertaken under the High Level Actions Matrix, aimed at restoring fiduciary assurance in the GoU systems following the OPM and MoPS fraud scandals that led to the suspension of donor aid in November 2012. In the PFM reform strategy FY 2014/15 - FY 2017/18 a number of key reforms and actions have been included to sustain this improvement. 4.1: NDP-III has been developed in consultation with a wide variety of stakeholders. The focus of NDP-III is clear: infrastructure, energy and commercial agriculture. Social sectors get less emphasis: once the tax base gets stronger thanks to increased revenues through (foreign) investments and trade (and oil) more budget can be spent on the social sectors. However, there seems to be increased awareness among government officials that more vigorous policies are needed to get the demographic developments under control. 4.2: Partner interventions have resulted in increased space for knowledge-sharing on government programs and have created synergies among different actors leading to better cooperation and coordination of their work to monitor and strengthen service delivery. These CSOs have undertaken capacity development of technical and elected local government officials and increased monitoring of government remittances. Partners have also become cognizant of the fact that their interventions will bring better results through meaningful collaboration with relevant state actors. They are, as a result, increasingly engaging systematically and effectively with state accountability institutions in their accountability work. In particular, they are now working closely with the Inspectorate of Government at regional level, with the police investigation units at district and regional level, and with the office of the RDC and other relevant technical and elected district officials. These synergies have been witnessed during dialogue meetings and site visits, and have led to improved reporting of cases, investigation and subsequent prosecution. In order to influence national level policy, ACODE, in collaboration with Civil Society Coalition on Oil and Gas (CSCO), intensified its strategic engagements with individual Members of Parliament to ensure well-informed debate on the Public Finance management Bill. ACODE also engaged the leadership and members of the Committees of Finance and Planning and Economy and National Economy. The engagements were aimed at making the MPs better informed about CSCO' s position on the Bill, resulting in a number of amendments (though the final, passed, version of the act has not yet been made available). Furthermore, the CSCO interventions galvanized civil society participation in the making of the new Public Finance Law and the development of the draft National Content Policy. The Bill was passed into law in December 2014 and once accessed, CSCO will study the new law to aggregate the proposals that were adopted and taken up in the law. 4.3: Corruption remains high on the agenda but effective mechanisms to reduce/prevent corruption are lacking, also in the JLOS. It is no coincidence that the JLOS was identified as one of the beneficiaries of the five year program focused on supporting the national Anti-Corruption Chain, The Strengthening Uganda's Anti-Corruption Response (SUGAR) program, funded by DFID and focused on tackling corruption in the public sector, aiming to raise the risks for those engaged in corruption behavior. Through the Anti-Corruption Chain (ACC), the program will support accountability institutions to identify, investigate and prosecute the corrupt, ensure they are administratively and criminally sanction the corrupt and their confiscated assets. The direct JLOS beneficiaries shall include: the DPP, Police (CIID/Criminal Intelligence & Investigative Directorate) and the Judiciary (Anti-Corruption Division).

	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Source
Indicator 1: Confidence in National Government			40%	58%	58%	Gallup World Poll (Percentage of respondents(n), who have confidence in the national government, n=1000)
Indicator...						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Result Question 4b: To what extent have your programs contributed to these results?	Some of the DGF partners play a particular strong and visible role (advocacy, research, training and public debates) to address critical issues such as accountability and corruption (Anti-Corruption Coalition, the Uganda Law Society, Law Development Centre, African Parliamentary Network Against Corruption, Teso Anti-Corruption Coalition, the Apac Anti-Corruption Coalition, Transparency International Uganda, Uganda Debt Network and many others). Recently the Anti-corruption Coalition Uganda published a report "Temples of Injustice" with the results of an investigation in 2013 into the conduct of selected magistrate's courts across the country that revealed rampant corruption. Overall, there is evidence of increased citizens' empowerment and commitment to influence institutional change process for improved service delivery in the project areas attributed to the partners' intervention. The various intervention initiatives have empowered user committees at sub-district level to raise community vigilance over the use of public resources and sub-sequent reporting by public officials. They have led to investigation of corruption and mismanagement, successfully leading to the recovery of stolen public assets (both financial and physical). In Apac, Oyam and Kole districts, for instance, 121 cases of corruption & poor service delivery were reported across 83 service delivery points by community monitors to The Apac Anti-Corruption Coalition (TAACC) in the last six months. This led to recovery of 8,824,000 million shillings that had been stolen, 4 solar panels, a desktop computer and a motor cycle, and resulted in the interdiction of a health worker and the transfer of a sub-county Chief. Meanwhile in Kaberamaido district, 3 motorcycles and 3 desktop computers were recovered as a result of community vigilance in service delivery monitoring.

	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Source
Indicator...						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 4	Legitimate and Capable Government
C. Results achieved poorer than planned Reasons for result achieved:	The suspension of Dutch support to the JLOS had a strong impact on the implementation of its Sector Investmnent Plan III (2012/13 - 2016/17). Only 35% of the planned activities could be implemented. At the same time, support from DGF for CSOs and Local Governments has strengthened the capacity and the political will to engage in a constructive dialogue, in particular at the local level.
Implications for planning:	DGF Board will continue to address critical issues related to democratic governance and its members (HoMs) will use their bilateral channels to convey their messages diplomatically. DGF will maintain its focus on strengthening civil society and its capacity to play a critical and constructive dialogue with GoU. Oil and minerals governance will be one of the top priorities on the agenda for the coming years, in particular because it is expected that oil and minerals exploration and production will be drivers of conflict and could impact political and social stability. At the same time, more priority will be given to transitional justice (Northern Uganda), human rights and the elections 2016.

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